

**NEW FOREST**  
**Rural Sanitary Authority.**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

ON

**Vital Statistics and Sanitary Condition**

OF THE

**New Forest Rural Sanitary District,**

**FOR THE YEAR 1904,**

**SUBMITTED TO THE RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY**

, BY

**HENRY ANDERSON SHEPPARD,**

*Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health.*

*Medical Officer of Health to the New Forest Sanitary Authority.*

*Medical Officer to the New Forest Union, No. 1 District.*

*Medical Officer to the New Forest Union Workhouse.*

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SOUTHAMPTON :

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1905.

# SANITARY AUTHORITY.

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*To the Councillors of the Hampshire County Council and  
New Forest District Council.*

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BY THE ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,  
dated March 23rd, 1891, Article 18, Section 14, it is prescribed that  
the Medical Officer of Health shall “ Prepare an Annual Report, to  
“ be made to the end of December of each year, comprising a  
“ summary of the action taken during the year for preventing the  
“ spread of disease, and an account of the Sanitary state of his  
“ district generally at the end of the year. The report shall also  
“ contain an account of the enquiries which he has made as to  
“ conditions injurious to health existing in his district and of the  
“ proceedings in which he has taken part or advised, under the  
“ PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875, so far as such proceedings relate to  
“ those conditions ; and also an account of the supervision exercised  
“ by him, or on his advice, for Sanitary purposes over places and  
“ houses that the SANITARY AUTHORITIES have power to regulate,  
“ with the nature and results of any proceedings which may have  
“ been so required and taken in respect of the same during the  
“ year. It shall also record the action taken by him, or on his  
“ advice, during the year, in regard to offensive trades, and to  
“ factories and workshops. The report shall also contain tabular  
“ statements (on Forms to be supplied by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
“ BOARD, or to the like effect) of the sickness and mortality within  
“ the district, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities.”

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the New Forest Sanitary District for the year ending December 31st, 1904, together with the Tables and Statistics required by the Local Government Board.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE NEW FOREST SANITARY  
DISTRICT.

Acreage	...	...	...	...	64,272
Population (estimated)	...	...	...	...	15,100
Number of Persons per Acre	...	...	...	...	·23
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1901)	...	...	...	...	3186
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£73,546
Births	...	...	...	...	330
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	21·85
Deaths	...	...	...	...	182
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	12·05
Do. Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	·46
Average Death Rate for 10 years, 1895-1904	...	...	...	...	13·24

There has been no alteration in the Sanitary District during the past year, and the three Divisions are still recognised by my Board and adopted by me in this report. They are Eling, Lyndhurst, and Fawley, which, taken together, represent the whole Sanitary District :—

- (1) The Eling Division includes the Parishes of : Eling proper, Copythorne, Netley Marsh, Marchwood, Colbury, and a portion of Denny Lodge Township.
- (2) The Lyndhurst Division consists of : Lyndhurst, Bramshaw, Minstead, and a portion of Denny Lodge Township.
- (3) The Fawley Division consists of : Fawley, Beaulieu, Exbury, Hythe, Dibden, and the remaining portion of Denny Lodge Township.

The whole District is situated in the South of Hampshire, and includes a large portion of the New Forest.

## POPULATION.

The population of this Sanitary District is one that does not increase to any marked extent year by year; but it is pleasing to note that at each Census a slight increase has taken place. The total population in 1901 was found to be 14,546; Eling giving 6865, Lyndhurst 3816, and Fawley 3865, and the estimated population for the whole District for 1904 equals 15,100; and it is upon this estimation that most of my calculations have been made. The estimated population for the three Divisions is: Eling 7100, Lyndhurst 3980, and Fawley 4020.

To accommodate this number of persons, it was found in 1901 that 3186 houses existed, and therefore for the past year, presuming that no other houses have been built, the average number for each house would be 4·7. Many fresh houses have, however, been built during the past year, so the average for each house would be smaller than that shown.

The density of population per acre is very small, working out to ·23 per acre.

## DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

During the year 1904 there were 182 recorded deaths for the whole District; 93 of which were males and 89 females. These cases were all registered in the Sanitary District, and included one who came from Southampton and committed suicide. This number also includes the 10 deaths which took place at the New Forest Union Workhouse, and which are found in Table IV., under the heading of "Deaths in Public Institutions"; although a separate column is provided for these cases, they are included in the general deaths of residents and are not in addition to those registered. The Workhouse being situated in the Eling Division, the death rate would form part of that Division's death rate.

The following Table will show the deaths of males and females during 1904, and the Division to which they belonged.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Eling	..	...	50	52	102
Lyndhurst		...	25	15	40
Fawley	...	...	18	22	40
			<hr/> 93	<hr/> 89	<hr/> 182



## DEATHS OF THE QUARTERS.

		ELING.	LYNDHURST.	FAWLEY.
1st Quarter ...	...	37	9	14
2nd „ ...	...	25	11	10
3rd „ ...	...	14	11	7
4th „ ...	...	26	9	9
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		102	40	40
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

		ELING.	LYNDHURST.	FAWLEY.	TOTAL.
Under 1 year ...	...	13	7	4	24
1 year and under 5	...	10	3	3	16
5 „ „ 15	...	0	1	1	2
15 „ „ 25	...	1	4	0	5
25 „ „ 65	...	35	9	7	51
65 years and upwards	...	43	16	25	84
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		102	40	40	182
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

This Table shows a Death Rate between birth and 15 years of 2·78 per 1000 ; between 15 and 65 years of age, 3·70 per 1000 ; and over 65 years of age, 5·56 per 1000. Many of the 84 deaths recorded of those over 65 years, had reached far beyond the allotted span of life.

The preceding Tables show that 102 deaths took place in the Eling Division, 40 in Lyndhurst, and 40 in the Fawley Division, and represent a total death rate for the whole Sanitary District of 12·05 per 1000 ; and for each Division :—

	Death Rate.	Estimated Population.
Eling ...	14·36	7,100
Lyndhurst ...	10·06	3,980
Fawley ...	9·95	4,020

The following Table IV., issued by the Local Government Board will show the various causes of death during the year 1904 :—

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1904.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).			Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Eling.	Lyndhurst.	Fawley.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Measles ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Enteritis (see notes opposite) ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever (see notes opposite) ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	17	...	1	1	1	12	2	9	6	2	1
Cancer, malignant disease (see notes opposite) ... ..	13	...	...	...	...	7	6	8	3	2	2
Bronchitis ... ..	6	1	1	...	...	1	3	2	3	1	...
Pneumonia ... ..	18	2	6	...	1	5	4	10	5	3	...
Pleurisy ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Venereal diseases ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	..
Premature Birth ...	12	12	...	..	...	...	...	5	4	3	...
Heart Diseases ...	13	...	...	...	...	5	8	6	3	4	...
Inquests ... ..	8	1	1	...	...	5	1	6	...	2	...
All other causes ...	83	7	2	...	3	12	59	45	16	22	7
All causes ... ..	182	24	16	2	5	51	84	102	40	40	10

See Notes on opposite page.

NOTES.—(a) In this Table all deaths of “Residents” occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-11, to be included among the deaths in their respective “Localities” according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of “Non-residents” occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-11 of this Table.

(b) *See* notes on Table I. as to the meaning of “Residents” and “Non-residents,” and as to the “Public Institutions” to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The “Localities” should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of “Residents” or of “Non-residents,” are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of this table. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.

(d) The total deaths in the several “Localities” in columns 9-11 of this table should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II, sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of this Table should equal the gross total of columns 9-11, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(e) Under the heading of “Diarrhœa” are to be included deaths certified as from diarrhœa, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from

Epidemic enteritis;  
Zymotic enteritis;  
Epidemic diarrhœa. Summer diarrhœa;  
Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhœa;  
Choleraic diarrhœa, cholera, cholera nostras  
(In the absence of Asiatic cholera).

Under the heading of “Enteritis” are to be included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term “Diarrhœa.” Deaths from Diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

Under the headings of “Cancer” and “Puerperal Fever” should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

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In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

HENRY A. SHEPPARD,

*Medical Officer of Health*

*February 9th, 1905.*

## DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

			ELING.	LYNDHURST.	FAWLEY.	TOTAL.
Small Pox	...	...	0	0	0	0
Measles	...	...	1	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	...	...	3	0	1	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever...	..	..	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea	...	...	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	1	0	0	1
Enteritis	...	...	1	0	0	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			6	0	1	7
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Zymotic Death Rate for the year is '46 per 1000, including the 5 belonging to the Notifiable Diseases, namely, 4 Diphtheria and 1 Puerperal Fever.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

As in my former Reports, the Mortality of Infants is shown in a ratio of 1000 births. As there were 330 births, of whom 24 died within their first year, the ratio would be 72·72 per 1000, or 7·2 per cent., a satisfactory result, and one that will bear favourable comparison with that for England and Wales.



These 24 deaths were due to the following causes :

General Atrophy...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	3
Bronchitis	...	...	1
Congenital Malformation	...	...	1
Spina Bifida	...	...	1
Premature Births	...	...	7
Debility from Birth	...	...	6
Pneumonia	...	...	2
Inherited Syphilis	...	...	1
Acute Meningitis	...	...	1
			<hr/>
			24
			<hr/>

#### BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES.

The following Births were registered in 1904 :

			MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Eling	...	...	87	72	159
Lyndhurst	...	...	39	43	82
Fawley	...	...	52	37	89
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			178	152	330
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

This gives a birth rate for Eling of 22·39 per 1000.

For Lyndhurst, 20·60 per 1000.

For Fawley, 24·37 per 1000.

For the whole District, 21·85.

This is a smaller birth rate than we usually have, and the falling off appears to be greatest in the Eling Division, the other Divisions remaining much the same as they were in the previous year.

TABLE I.

## Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1904 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non- Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Resi- dents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate*	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.					Num- ber	Rate.*
				Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 Births regis- tered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894.	14177	361	25.46	40	110.80	200	14.10	16	No Record kept.	No Record kept.		
1895.	14250	374	26.31	30	80.21	208	14.59	12				
1896.	14340	382	26.63	24	62.82	180	12.55	8				
1897.	14400	321	22.29	23	71.65	182	12.64	6				
1898.	14500	368	25.37	38	103.26	175	12.06	4				
1899.	14540	332	22.83	36	108.43	221	15.19	10				
1900.	14560	356	25.45	24	67.41	199	13.66	8				
1901.	14546	305	20.96	17	55.73	167	11.48	10	11	0	156	10.72
1902.	14700	340	23.12	41	120.50	199	13.53	12	7	0	192	13.06
1903.	14935	374	25.04	35	93.5	189	12.65	9	0	0	189	12.65
Averages for years 1894-1903.	14494.8	351.3	24.346	30.8	87.43	192	13.24	9.5	6	0	179	12.14
1904.	15100	330	21.85	24	72.72	182	12.05	10	1	0	181	11.98

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made are given on the page opposite this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ...	64,272	} At Census of 1901.
Total population at all ages ...	14,546	
Number of inhabited houses ...	3,186	
Average number of persons per house ...	4.5	

TABLE I.—*Continued.*

I.  Institution within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II.  Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III.  Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
New Forest Union Workhouse	Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital.  Southampton Eye Hospital	Hants County Reformatory.  Several Nursing Homes.
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? Yes.		

TABLE II.

**Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1904 and  
previous years.**

YEAR.	ELING.				LYNDHURST.				FAWLEY.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1894 ...	6535	172	98	20	3602	86	39	7	4040	103	63	13
1895 ...	6570	186	110	19	3610	75	45	3	4070	113	53	8
1896 ...	6620	193	87	13	3630	84	48	4	4090	105	45	7
1897 ...	6660	156	90	16	3640	80	41	3	4100	85	51	6
1898 ...	6730	174	83	20	3650	91	40	11	4120	103	52	7
1899 ...	6750	107	120	18	3660	79	57	6	4130	83	44	12
1900 ...	6760	155	96	10	3665	84	54	8	4135	117	49	6
1901 ...	6865	153	82	6	3816	80	46	7	3865	72	39	4
1902 ...	6940	161	91	17	3850	81	51	13	3910	98	57	11
1903 ...	7040	197	100	17	3930	79	46	7	3965	98	43	11
Aver- ages of Years 1894 to 1903.	6747	165·4	95·7	15·6	3705	81·9	46·7	6·9	4042	97·7	49·6	8·5
1904 ...	7100	159	102	13	3980	82	40	7	4020	89	40	4



TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1904.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Eling.	Lyndhurst.	Fawley.	Eling.	Lyndhurst.	Fawley.
		1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and up.						
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	7	3	4	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...
Membranous croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	13	2	8	1	2	...	2	4	7	...	...	...
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	26	5	13	2	6	...	9	6	11	...	...	...

*Isolation Hospital—SOUTHAMPTON.*

During the year I received 26 notifications of notifiable diseases, being a decrease of two on that of the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note year by year a steady decrease in the number of notifiable diseases returned by the Medical men of the District; and it is still more satisfactory to know that nearly the whole of these cases were of an isolated nature. On two occasions, however, where the disease was not attended to by the parents, others contracted the disease, and thus added to the number of notifiable cases.

These 26 cases were composed of the following diseases :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	7
Erysipelas	...	...	..	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	13
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	1
				—
				26

These were notified from the following divisions of the District :—

Eling	...	...	...	9
Lyndhurst	...	...	...	6
Fawley	...	...	...	11

Table III. shows the distribution of these diseases throughout the District.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

During the year I received 7 notifications of this disease, 4 being from Eling, 1 from Lyndhurst, and 2 from Fawley. These 7 cases were of a sporadic nature, and no spread of this disease took place from any one of the cases. There were, however, 4 deaths out of this small number, which high percentage must be attributed to the neglect of the parents in not seeking medical aid sooner.

The first is that of K. D., aged 14 years, and living at Netley Marsh in the Parish of Eling, and was reported on January 5th, 1904. The case was visited and isolated in her own home. Antitoxin was injected, and a rapid recovery took place. The house and surroundings were in a fairly good sanitary condition, and the milk and water supply

above suspicion. As there were several other children in the same house who did not contract the disease, it was presumed that the disease was caught in a neighbouring town where the patient had been staying until notified and sent home.

The next case was that of F. I., aged 2 years, living at Totton in the Parish of Eling. This case was only reported a few hours before death, when the child was too far gone to hope for any relief from Antitoxin. The sanitary condition of the house and surroundings, together with the milk and water supply, were considered satisfactory; but a cat who was then suffering from spasmodic cough, to which the child was much attached, was destroyed, and it is quite possible was the cause of the disease.

The next case was notified from Fritham, in the Lyndhurst District, at an isolated house, and far removed from other houses. Here no definite cause of the disease could be found; but the house and surroundings were put in a better sanitary condition than existed before the outbreak of the disease.

The next two cases were notified in July, one from Eling and the other from Fawley. The case at Eling, A. H., aged 3 years, had been ill for several days with unrecognised Tracheal Diphtheria, and was notified a few hours before death. A full enquiry into the cause revealed little or nothing, all the sanitary arrangements being very satisfactory; and although there were three other children in the same house, neither of them contracted the disease.

A similar case was notified, as mentioned previously, from Fawley. Here again no cause could be assigned for the disease.

The next two cases, being the last cases of the year, were notified in August and September, one at Eling and the other at Hythe. Both these cases were notified after the death of the patient. The case at Eling had been ailing for 14 days before medical aid was sought, and death took place a few hours after. The sanitary arrangements were here found very defective, which was promptly rectified by the landlord. The case at Hythe was likewise seen a few hours before death, and here the sanitary arrangements were found defective and remedied. In all these cases isolation was insisted on as soon as seen, and immediate disinfection on recovery or death of the patient.



### SCARLET FEVER.

There were 13 cases of Scarlet Fever reported during the year, 2 at Eling, 4 at Lyndhurst, and 7 at Fawley. The majority of these cases were of an isolated nature, and on only one occasion was there any spread from case to case. This occasion was when a child had been discharged from one of the London Isolation Hospitals, where it had been for 8 weeks with a perulent discharge from nose and ears. She was sent to the country for the sake of change and fresh air, and placed in a house with other children. These children all played together, and also with some neighbouring children ; with the result that four contracted the disease and were ill at the same time. All precautions were taken to prevent a further spread of the disease, and the child who was the original cause of it was taken in hand and the discharge properly treated. There was no mortality from this disease.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

There were only three cases of this disease notified to me during the year, one occurring in each of the Divisions.

In all three cases the disease was traced to a polluted water supply, which was remedied as soon as possible. The cases presented no features of interest, and there was no mortality to record.

### ERYSIPELAS.

Two cases of Idiopathic Erysipelas were reported, and the necessary precautions were issued to prevent any spread of the disease.

### PUERPERAL FEVER.

Only one case was notified, and that one terminated fatally owing to Septic Pneumonia setting in. The case was one where instruments were used, and I have no reason to doubt but that they were quite clean when used. The nurse and doctor had not been near any case likely to produce the disease. All precautions, however, were taken on their part to prevent any spread of the disease.

There were five deaths from Notifiable Diseases—Diphtheria 4, and Puerperal Fever 1.



## MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS.

			1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Measles	...	...	0	0	1	4	1	2	1	0	0	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	2	1	4	0	1	0	0	4	7	0
Diarrhoea	...	...	5	2	3	5	8	1	3	0	1	0
Typhoid	...	...	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Small Pox	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	...	...	0	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	4
Croup	...	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhus	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Enteritis	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			8	13	17	10	10	6	4	8	12	7
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The mortality from Zymotic Diseases during 1904 amounts to '46 per 1000 of the estimated population.

## METHOD OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The same method as described in my report for 1900 has been carried out during 1904, and the efficiency with which that has been carried out is amply borne out by a reference to Table III., together with my explanatory notes in treating of the various diseases of a Zymotic nature.

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

From February, 1903, until October, 1904, we were without an Isolation Hospital, the former arrangements with the Southampton Authority having been brought to a sudden termination by difficulties arising with regard to payment for the accommodation granted before

that date. This difficulty has now been overcome, and an agreement has been entered into by the New Forest District Council with the Southampton Corporation, for the reception of our cases of notifiable Infections Diseases. The terms are briefly these :—In consideration of the payment to the Southampton Corporation by the New Forest District Council of the annual sum of forty pounds, the Corporation shall reserve one bed in the General Ward of the Corporation Isolation Hospital at Shirley in the County Borough of Southampton for the use of any patient suffering from Scarlatina, Typhoid Fever, or Diphtheria, sent to the said Hospital by the Council.

The annual sum of forty pounds shall be paid on the first day of October in each year, the first payment to be made on the 1st October, 1904.

Whenever the bed reserved as aforesaid shall be occupied by a patient sent to the said Hospital by the Council, a further sum of one pound and one shilling per week shall be payable to the Corporation by the Council so long as such bed may continue to be so occupied, such weekly sum to be paid to the Corporation by the Council as and when the Corporation shall so require.

If the Council should request the Corporation to receive any other patient or patients in the said Hospital during the occupancy of the bed reserved as aforesaid, the Corporation may either admit or refuse to admit such patient or patients ; but if any such patient or patients be admitted, there shall be payable to the Corporation by the Council a further sum of two pounds two shillings per week for each patient so admitted.

In consideration of the said weekly payments the Corporation will provide suitable nursing and medical attendance for, and properly maintain each patient admitted into the said Hospital under this agreement.

Any patient sent to the said Hospital under this agreement shall be removed to the said Hospital in the Ambulance provided by the Corporation, and the expenses attending such removal shall be borne by the Council. If any patient admitted under this agreement should die in the said Hospital, then all expenses of and incident to the removal and

burial of the body shall be borne by the Council. This agreement may be determined at any time by either party giving to the other six months previous notice in writing to that effect.

Since this agreement has come into effect I have had several cases removed from the Sanitary District to the Isolation Hospital ; and both the removal of the patient and subsequent treatment in the Hospital have been eminently satisfactory.

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### DISINFECTION.

The disinfection of rooms recently occupied by an infective patient is carried out as soon as possible after recovery or removal of the patient. This portion of the sanitary work is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, who, I am pleased to say, does his work most effectively. The same means of disinfection are used as reported by me in a former report ; namely, by Sulphurous Acid and Solution of the Perchloride of Mercury.

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### INSPECTION OF THE SANITARY DISTRICT.

The whole Sanitary District has been visited by me for the purpose of general information four times during the past year. These visits are made at no fixed dates, a portion of the district being taken at a time. On these occasions the general health of the portion taken has been enquired into, and the duties recently added to those of the Medical Officer of Health, in connection with the Factory and Workshop Act, have been complied with. These quarterly inspections have been from time to time reported by me in my Fortnightly Report to my Committee, and on the whole have been of a satisfactory nature. The suggestions thrown out at the time of inspection being readily complied with, there has been no need to make further appeal or to prosecute in any case.



## EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

The same means of disposal of excrements are used as in former years throughout the greater portion of the sanitary area. Being an area where the dead well and open cesspit are fairly universal, periodical emptying takes place and the excrement used for agricultural purposes. The removal being carried out at night time, or in the early morning, has not been the cause of any serious complaint ; and until a proper system of drainage can be instituted, the present mode of disposal is satisfactory, being efficient, and of great value to the agriculturist.

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## SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

As mentioned in my remarks on Excrement Disposal, the dead well and open cesspit systems are to be found throughout the sanitary district. There are of course many houses, both singly and collectively, where the dry system is practised, but in the majority of cases the system is that of the dead well or open cesspit.

At Lyndhurst, however, it is satisfactory to report that the main sewerage system has been completed and the Disposal Works at Fox Hill and Bank brought into operation. A permanent attendant has been appointed to take charge of the works. The services of the Engineers, Messrs. W. B. G. Bennett, Son & Berry, who devised the scheme, have been retained by the Council to supervise the attendant and the works of House Drainage ; this is a commendatory step on the part of the Council, because it is equally essential that the private drainage should be as thoroughly constructed as the main public sewers. Many house drains have already been connected to the Council's sewers and the old cesspool system is now in course of elimination, but to facilitate this departure from the ancient to the modern system, owners should be required to discharge the House drainage into the new sewers by connecting to them as speedily as possible.

A full description of the system of drainage adopted by Lyndhurst was given by me in my last year's report ; and to ensure the success of this system, the following regulations were drawn up and adopted by the District Council :—



1.—Any person who shall intend to discharge soil drainage into any sewer provided for the purpose by the New Forest Rural District Council in certain districts of the Civil Parish of Lyndhurst, including Emery Down and Bank, shall before commencing to make any connection with such sewers, give seven days written notice (on a form provided for the purpose) to the Clerk to the Council, Mr. William Coxwell, at his office, Eling Lane, Totton, any day except Wednesdays and Saturdays, and on Wednesdays at his Lyndhurst office, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, at which office forms of application for permission to connect to the sewers can be obtained, and information as to the junctions to which it is intended to connect any soil drainage can afterwards be obtained from the Officer appointed by the Rural District Council for the purpose, or on Wednesday at his Lyndhurst office.

2.—No person shall make any connection to the sewers of the New Forest Rural District Council without the consent of such Council delivered in writing by the Clerk to the Council.

3.—Any person who shall intend to connect soil drainage to the sewers of the New Forest Rural District Council shall do so in the following manner :—

(a) Shall construct a drain of adequate size for the conveyance of the soil drainage to the sewer with good sound socketed pipes formed of glazed stoneware or other approved equally suitable materials, but such drain shall not be less than 4 inches internal diameter, laid with a proper inclination for its whole length and with water-tight joints made with Portland cement or approved safety-jointed pipes.

(b) Shall cause the drain to be properly connected to the junction provided for the purpose in the sewer. Shall carefully remove the stoneware junction cap in the presence and under the direction of the Officer of the Rural District Council, and insert the spigot of the first drain pipe in the socket of such junction and with the same make a watertight joint of Portland cement or approved safety-jointed.

- (c) Shall continue the drain from the junction in the sewer in the manner before described to a suitable sight within the curtilage of the premises, from which it is intended to discharge soil drainage into the sewer, where shall be inserted at such a distance as may be practicable from the place to be drained, and as near as may be practicable to the point at which the drain may be connected to the sewer, a suitable disconnecting trap provided with one untrapped opening having a direct communication with the soil drain, from which opening a stoneware socket pipe shaft shall be carried up vertically to a height of at least 18 inches above the ground level, over which pipe and properly connected to the same a suitable inlet valve shall be fixed, constructed to freely admit fresh air to the soil drain, or by means of a perforated cover as hereafter described.
- (d) From the disconnecting trap the soil drain shall be continued to the required point of its termination, at which point, but directly connected to the soil drain without trapping a vertical pipe or shaft of cast iron or other suitable material shall be carried up three feet at least above the highest window, dormer, or opening of any building in the vicinity, such vertical pipe shall not be less than three inches internal diameter, and shall be constructed and secured in such manner as to prevent its displacement, or the escape of foul air from any joints or connections. Such pipe or shaft shall also be carried up to the height before mentioned unobstructed. The soil pipe from every closet shall have at its highest part a vertical ventilating pipe of lead or cast iron, or other suitable material properly connected to it, and such ventilating pipe shall be carried up in the manner before described. The diameter of such pipe shall not be less than two inches.
- (e) The Soil drain for its whole length between the junction in the sewer to its point of termination shall be laid in a direct line, but in any case where it may be necessary to change the direction of such drain, the change shall be made in a properly constructed chamber of brickwork in Portland cement mortar

of adequate size, and the drain shall be continued through such chamber with half circular stoneware invert pipes to the radius of the required change of direction. In every case the chamber shall be brought up to the ground level and completed with a suitable cast iron moveable cover and seated in a cast iron frame. A similarly constructed chamber covered in the same manner shall be provided, in which the intercepting trap before described shall be properly set, in any case where it is intended to admit fresh air to the soil drain from the ground level a suitable perforated space or grating shall be provided in the cover, but in every case where the fresh air is intended to be admitted from the ground level, the perforated space or grating shall be protected in such a manner as to prevent any matter falling on to the same and preventing the admission of the fresh air to the soil drain.

- (f) No tributary drain shall be connected to any soil drain with right angle junctions or bends, but all tributary drains shall be connected in a proper manner with suitable oblique junctions in the direction of the flow of the soil drain. No drain shall be constructed to pass under any building except in any case where any other mode of construction may be impracticable, in which case the drain shall be encased with Portland cement concrete at least 6 inches in thickness, or such drain shall be constructed with cast iron socketed pipes properly jointed with lead, or with any other equally suitable watertight material.
- (g) In any case where it is intended to discharge any Bath, Sink, or other waste or rain water, the same shall be caused to discharge outside every building and over suitable trapped stoneware gullies, or gullies of other suitable material, such gullies shall be covered with iron gratings, and shall be connected to the soil drain or contributory drains in the manner before described, or such gullies may be connected to the chambers before described.

4.—No blood or offal from slaughter houses, or chemical waste, or waste from any factories shall be discharged into the sewers. No drain-



age from any pigeries, stables, or cowsheds, shall be discharged into the sewers unless such drainage shall first have been properly treated and all solid matter, straw or litter removed from such drainage, to the satisfaction of the Rural District Council. No cesspool matter will be permitted to discharge into the sewers. No connection shall be made between any cesspool and the sewers. Any old or existing cesspool on the premises shall be emptied, deodorized, and filled up with suitable dry earth, or other approved material. In every case where the ground may be unsuitable for constructing the soil drain or contributory drain, then such drains shall be laid on a bed of Portland cement concrete not less than 6 inches in thickness, and such drains shall also be protected by being incased in concrete of the same nature. The chambers before described shall, if the ground is found unsuitable, be protected with concrete, but in every case they shall be placed on a foundation of concrete of sufficient thickness.

5.—No drain shall be constructed so as to discharge any subsoil drainage into any soil drain or tributary drain, or into any sewer of the Rural District Council.

6.—In no case shall any soil drain or contributory drain, chambers or any other work in connection therewith be covered up until the same shall have been approved by the Officer appointed by the Council for the purpose.

7.—Due notice shall be given to the Officer of the Council that the work is ready for examination.

8.—Such Officer shall properly test either with the smoke or water test all soil and contributory drains and all work in connection therewith before approving of the same.

9.—The penalty for the breach of these Rules is £20.

*Approved by the Rural District Council of the New Forest,  
the 31st day of October, 1904.*

If these regulations are properly carried out, the inhabitants of Lyndhurst may be congratulated upon their thorough and satisfactory system of sewerage.



## WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the whole district is the same as that reported in previous years. It is, however, satisfactory to find year by year an increasing number of houses adopting the water as supplied by the South Hants Water Works Company. This water is of great purity and the supply abundant, and so arranged by duplicate mains that a constant supply is always maintained.

In my report for 1903 it was there shown that 400 houses in Totton, Eling and Ashurst were supplied with this water, and 244 at Lyndhurst. The numbers this year for the same districts being 410 and 258, show an increase of 24 for the year up to Dec. 31st, 1904.

A recent analysis of this water is very similar to that given in my last report, and is equally satisfactory ; a copy of that by Messrs. Ogston & More I now give :—

South Hants Water, analysed Dec. 15th, 1904 :

			RESERVOIR.	WELL.
Total Solids (in grains per gallon)	...	...	13·72	24·92
Chlorine	...	...	1·22	1·22
Sulphuric Acid	...	...	·57	·60
Nitric Acid	...	...	·70	·70
Lime	...	...	4·34	10·32
Magnesia	...	...	·55	·53
HARDNESS—				
Total	...	...	7·20°	18·00°
Permanent	...	...	3·10°	3·20°
AMMONIA—				
Free	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
Albuminoid	...	...	·008	Nil.
(parts per million)				
Appearance	...	...	bright.	bright.

The rest of the district not supplied by the South Hants Water Company obtain their water from wells, springs and upland surface water.

## DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

The diseases of the Respiratory System are not more marked in this district than in others of a rural nature, and do not vary very much in number year by year. During 1904 there were 46 deaths registered under this heading, namely—Phthisis 17, Bronchitis 6, and Pneumonia 18, for the whole sanitary district; and when analysed it is found that 22 of these took place in the Eling division, and are made up of—Phthisis 9, Bronchitis 2, Pneumonia 10, and Pleurisy 1. Lyndhurst division is responsible for—Phthisis 6, Bronchitis 3, and Pneumonia 5; and Fawley district accounts for—Phthisis 2, Bronchitis 1, and Pneumonia 3. The mortality for the whole district from these diseases would be represented as 2·7 per 1000.

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## DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Under this heading I have only taken deaths due to Heart Disease, and have not included those cases due to Apoplexy. There were 13 deaths registered during the year from Heart Disease: 6 in Eling, 3 in Lyndhurst, and 4 in Fawley, and represent for the whole district a death rate of ·86 per 1000.

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## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1904.

#### 1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	34	0	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	118	4	0
Workplaces ... ..	8	0	0
Homeworkers' Premises ... ..	4	0	0
Total ... ..	164	4	0

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Found	Number of Defects		Number of Prosecutions
		Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	...	4	4	0

## 3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	0
H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)	4
Other	0

## Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—

In use during 1903	0
Certificates granted { in 1903	0
{ in 1904	0
In use at the end of 1904	0

## Homework :—

## Lists of Outworkers (S. 107) :—

	Number of Lists	Outworker
Lists received	2	1
Addresses of outworkers { forwarded to other Authorities	0	
{ received from other Authorities	1	

## Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—

	Wearing Apparel	Others
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108)	0	0
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises	0	0
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110)	0	0

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1904 67



## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The working of this Act throughout the New Forest District during 1904 has been of a very smooth character, and only on four occasions was it necessary to send notice to have sanitary defects rectified.

The Factories of the District are as follow :—

			No. on Register	Visits during the year
Timber Conversion	...	...	2	7
Sulphuric Acid Works	...	...	1	5
Creosote Works	...	...	1	10
Flour Mills	...	...	4	5
Brewery	...	...	1	7

These factories are carried on with every consideration for those employed ; and in each case there are ample means provided in case of fire ; and the sanitary arrangements for the comfort of the men are sufficient. There are no outworkers in connection with any of these factories.

## WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

These are all small and consequently the number of persons employed at any one place is correspondingly small.

## WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES NOT BEING FACTORIES UNDER THE ACT.

				No. on Register.	Visits during the Year.
Bootmakers	...	...	...	4	6
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	3	4
Bakers	...	...	...	20	40
Harness and Saddle Makers	...	...	...	5	12
Brickmakers	...	...	...	5	5
Smiths	...	...	...	7	8
Builders	...	...	...	4	7
Carpenters	...	...	...	1	3

				No. on Register.	Visits during the Year.
Coach Builder	...	...	...	1	2
„ Painter	...	...	...	1	2
Tailors	...	...	...	2	3
Milliners	...	...	...	1	4
Cycle Works	...	...	...	2	6
Dressmakers	...	...	...	6	8
Motor Works	...	...	...	2	6
Tinsmith	...	...	...	1	2
Plumbers	...	...	...	2	8

The provisions of the Act regulating these places, namely :—

- (1) The Sanitary Condition ;
- (2) Means of Escape in case of Fire ;
- (3) Special Sanitary Regulations for Bakehouses ;
- (4) Home Work ;

have been enquired into during the year and found satisfactory, and only on four occasions was it found necessary to call attention to a want of cleanliness.

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## REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1904.

GENTLEMEN,

It is my duty to present to you a brief Summary of the Sanitary Work with which I have had to deal during the past year.

	Total No. for Year.		Total No. for Year.
Complaints received	... 80	Houses disinfected	... 28
Cottages inspected	... 66	Houses closed	... 2
Lodging-houses inspected	1	Houses erected or re-built for which "Certificates" were applied	...
Slaughter-houses inspected	14	for ... ..	—
Dairies and Milk-shops inspected	... 10	"Certificates" granted	... —
Bake-houses inspected	... 6	"Certificates" deferred	... —
Cowsheds inspected	... 10	Wells sunk, or improved supplies of water afforded	... 25
Workshops inspected	... 14	Wells cleaned or repaired	10
Filthy houses cleaned, sec. 46 Public Health Act, 1875	... —	Wells closed	... 1
Overcrowding abated	... 4	Defective pumps repaired, or new pumps erected to existing wells	... 7
Houses placed in habitable repair	... 5		

It should be mentioned that there has been a considerable increase in the work compared with previous years, due partly to the fact that the Education Committee of the Hampshire County Council had made a request that the Schools in the whole of the District of New Forest should be reported upon by the Sanitary Inspector as to the condition of the Drains and Offices belonging thereto, so that the Managers should comply with the requirements of the Public Health Acts, or the



model Bye-laws of the Local Government Board. At least two inspections have been made of many of these Schools, and, in most cases, Certificates have been given by the Inspector as to the proper sanitary condition of the Schools in question.

Apart from the usual Cottage Inspection, an almost house-to-house visitation has been made in the Parishes of Netley Marsh and Colbury ; forty-four houses were inspected, with the result that it was considered necessary to write and request that twenty of these cottages should comply with the requirements pointed out in the notices referred to.

Acting upon instructions, a considerable number of samples of water have been taken by the Inspector and submitted for analysis.

Many cases have been dealt with which do not appear here in detail, notably, keeping under notice Persons who have returned from Ships where Infectious Disease has existed ; Foul Ditches ; Drain Stoppages ; Objectionable Manure Heaps, &c.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM ALLEN.



